

# TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

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## DISTANCE LENDS ENCHANTMENT

FOR the past three months Tonopah has witnessed an exodus of labor which has militated against the production of the mines in spite of the fact that this is the best paid camp in the United States. With a minimum wage of \$5.00 per shift of eight hours it has been a mystery why so many men have preferred to take their chances in securing employment in the war industries instead of remaining at home and making more money than they can possibly receive elsewhere. The only explanation is that it always looks brighter over the hill. The green land in the far off seems more alluring than the grey drab hills of Nevada but, those who have experienced the change from mining to shipbuilding know of the disappointment in store. It has taken some time to convince workers that the picture of prosperity on the coast is not as bright as it appears in the lurid descriptions sent out by firms interested in adding to their roster of workers. In fact many men who have gone from Tonopah to shipyards and other industrial plants wish they were back at their old jobs which net more real money than can be had in congested centers which have become a veritable maelstrom of industrial activity. The miner in particular is the victim of an optimistic imagination which fades and diminishes when brought face to face with the cold facts. A miner is nothing more than a common laborer outside his special sphere and is paid accordingly. The government establishes the wage at \$3.57 a day without overtime or extra pay for holidays or Sundays. There was a time not long ago when the man in the shipyards and steel plants could make big money through overtime and double pay for holidays but the pernicious example of this practice caused the shipping board to revise its regulations so that the entire industrial situation would not be dislocated. Overtime and double pay is a thing of the past. Instead of men working ten and twelve hours a day at advanced wages their time stops promptly at the sound of the whistle and another crew takes hold and the skilled miner gazes ruefully at his emaciated envelope carrying \$3.57 instead of the robust check of \$5 to \$6.50 a day which he was accustomed to pull down in Tonopah. Even for the trades there is no longer the attraction of big money for the scale is less than what obtains right here where the cost of living is even less than on the coast. The miner, machinist or carpenter from this camp finds on arriving at his new sphere of work that he is confronted by high rents and the difficulty of finding accommodations of any kind for himself and family. Men from the mines who have gone through the mill report that other costs are in proportion and those who owned their own homes here find the item of rent and accessories far more than offset any trifling advantage.

On the other hand, workers in the mines should remember that they are in a preferred occupation exempt from the draft, for the production of gold is one of the preferred occupations which the government seeks to foster. This preference is set forth in the following resolution adopted by the priorities board:

"Be it resolved by the priorities board that gold mining is an essential war industry and the powers of this board will be so exercised as to accord to such industry preferential treatment in the supply not only of tools, machinery and equipment but in transportation service, fuel supply and labor supply."

## EFFECTIVE WAR SAVINGS

TONOPAH merchants might take a lesson from the example set by the business men of Los Angeles who are saving money by using old newspapers for wrapping instead of the regular manila or other straw products. The experiment is profitable for both consumers and citizens who do not know what to do with their accumulations. Los Angeles has a regular and dependable market for all waste paper which sells for a cent a pound for delivery to the paper mills where it is worked over into news print. The merchants have been paying from five to eight cents a pound for the average quality of paper used in putting up groceries and meats. The salvage department of the California Red Cross has been saving waste newspapers which were baled and shipped to the factories. The ladies received \$20 a ton. By inducing merchants to use this paper the ladies receive 200 per cent over the value of the commodity as waste and the merchants save about as much in not having to indulge in the luxury of the higher priced wrappers. In this way there is a material economy all round and everybody is benefited. Adoption of this system in Tonopah would net the Red Cross even more for the cost of the raw materials in this camp is several cents a pound more than on the coast. The same may be said of the cost of wrapping paper. In this camp the practice would have another advantage. Owing to the high cost of transportation there is no market for old papers in Tonopah for the reason that the returns would not compensate for the trouble of baling or the expense of collecting. Therefore all the waste of this camp goes to the garbage dump where it is burned and many thousands of dollars a year goes up in smoke. Clean newspapers are as sanitary as any other form of wrappers and, if the business men would only get together they would effect a saving in their own overhead expenses while adding considerable money to the Red Cross. The cost of collecting would be nothing, for every householder would cheerfully deliver the papers neatly tied at Red Cross headquarters where it could be sold and the funds applied to a useful purpose.

## CLIPPED AND CREDITED

He—"I want to get married. Do you think I will?" She—"Don't ask me."—Judge.

"Was that a marriage convenience?" "It seems to be. He couldn't afford an automobile, and she couldn't pay a chauffeur."—Baltimore American.

"Madam, I see you advertise table board." "I do." "But why specify table board? What other kind of board is there?" "Stable board. You ain't the first jackass that has been along."—Kansas City Journal.

# Life on Quiet Sector Not a Bed of Roses

(Correspondence Associated Press)  
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN LORRAINE, July 15.—"A quiet sector," said an officer of an American division holding a position so designated "appears to be a part of the front where nothing but scouting, patrolling, shelling and gassing are going on, with a little bombing and flame-throwing to vary the monotony."

In a "quiet" sector the American soldier gets his first experience of war. "Some of the relatively small things in this war look so big to the new man that he is inclined to take them for bigger ones," said an American general, "and it is important for both the new soldier and the young officer to get familiar with the little frightfulness the G-men send over so as to get the proper proportion between them and real attacks."

Patrols are large contributors to the war diary of the division in this sector and the American soldier is particularly apt at it. It is no secret for the Germans that he is always at it and that he is venturesome enough to push into their lines and into the villages back of them. The Germans

find their wire cut in most unexpected places, even live wire in some cases. A patrol caught at this dangerous work found itself in the range of machine guns and had to roll back under the wire and across No Man's Land with bullets whistling over their heads. Another patrol pushing into a German commanding post and finding it vacant dragged an officer's trunk back over the shell holes to their own trenches. The patrol is expected to do nothing more than bring in information. The orders are to avoid contact with the enemy, but patrols often meet and occasionally are obliged to fight. One man of an American patrol, separated from his comrades and captured by the enemy, had gained some interesting information that he determined to take back if he could. His rifle had been taken from him but he managed to conceal a couple of grenades. Slyly removing the cap from one of them as he was being led across No Man's Land he struck it against the other, let it drop then sprinted back to safety.

Indian troops are rendering great service in this work, getting over the ground between the line without seeming to touch a thing that produces noise, and bringing back most useful information. Men in observation posts and captive balloons furnish detailed information of everything they see going on back of the enemy's lines. From their reports the war diary registers a daily count of the number of trains and the number of cars each train seen on the lines of communication. A count is also kept of columns of smoke, with the hours and minutes when they are observed.

Working parties are counted and the direction of their movements noted, sometimes leading to the discovery of new emplacements for heavy artillery. An aerial photograph showed recently where a battery in this way had been completely destroyed by our fire.

# CITRONS FOR THE GREAT JEWISH FEAST

(By Associated Press)  
RIVERSIDE, Cal., Aug. 22.—A fifteen acre grove near here will supply this year a large part of the citron used in America in the celebration of the Jewish feast of the Tabernacles. Formerly the fruit was brought from the eastern Mediterranean countries and the Holy Land, but the world shortage of cargo space has largely curtailed this supply.

O. K. Kelsey, manager of the Riverside county grove, announced the crop had been contracted for at a price of 40 cents for each citron. He estimated the crop would be worth \$10,000.

The citron is a near relative of the lemon. The fruit is used in making set pieces for homes in which the feast is observed. Rabbinical law requires the fruit be perfect in certain respects, making its culture for this purpose extremely difficult. Palm leaves and willow and myrtle branches are also included in the sets. "The feast this year falls on September 21."

It is estimated that 1000 negro women in Birmingham, Ala., and vicinity are now engaged in manual labor formerly done by men.

Subscribe to the Bonanza. Do it now. They are all doing it.



## "ALL FOR OUR COUNTRY"

Defend  
Nevada's  
Honor  
Against the  
Un-American  
Votes of  
Congress-  
man Roberts  
Against War



Let Us  
Show the  
Nation  
That  
Nevada--  
Savior of  
The Union  
In '64--  
Is Always  
Loyal

## Walter C. Lamb

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR

## United States Senator

To vindicate the Reputation of Nevada against the suspicion of disloyalty and lack of patriotism caused by the work and votes of Congressman Roberts against the war policies of President Wilson and our Government. Let all loyal Nevadans remember

THE MOTTO OF OUR BATTLE-BORN STATE

## "ALL FOR OUR COUNTRY"

IN THIS CRISIS BE SURE TO REGISTER

## SAM PICKETT

of Washoe County

Candidate for Nomination on the Democratic Ticket for

## GOVERNOR

Subject to the Decision of Voters at the Primary Election, Tuesday, September 3, 1918

## W. J. DOUGLASS

ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY ON THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET FOR

## COUNTY COMMISSIONER

(Long Term)

SUBJECT TO THE RATIFICATION AT THE PRIMARIES, SEPTEMBER 3, 1918

## CHAS. J. (Chick) BROWN

ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY FOR THE NOMINATION OF THE

## OFFICE OF JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

(Tonopah Township)

AT THE PRIMARY ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 3, 1918

## L. E. GLASS

ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY FOR THE NOMINATION FOR

## CLERK AND TREASURER

ON THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET, SUBJECT TO THE PRIMARIES TO BE HELD ON THE 3rd DAY OF SEPTEMBER

## W. J. TOBIN

ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY FOR THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR

## THE ASSEMBLY

AT THE COMING PRIMARY ELECTION

## MRS. JENNIE A. CURIEUX

ANNOUNCES HER CANDIDACY ON THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET FOR

## COUNTY AUDITOR AND RECORDER

SUBJECT TO RATIFICATION AT THE PRIMARY ELECTION

## CHARLES L. SLAVIN

ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY FOR THE NOMINATION FOR

## SHERIFF OF NYE COUNTY

ON THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET, SUBJECT TO THE PRIMARIES TO BE HELD ON THE 3rd DAY OF SEPTEMBER

## FRANK J. CAVANAUGH

ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY FOR THE NOMINATION FOR THE OFFICE OF

## JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

(Tonopah Township)

AT THE PRIMARY ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 3, 1918

## ADELE MAYBERRY

ANNOUNCES HER CANDIDACY FOR THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR

## THE ASSEMBLY

AT THE COMING PRIMARY ELECTION

## JOHN BARRIER

ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY FOR THE NOMINATION FOR

## SHERIFF OF NYE COUNTY

ON THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET, SUBJECT TO THE PRIMARIES TO BE HELD ON THE 3rd DAY OF SEPTEMBER

## CHAS. F. WITTENBERG

ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY ON THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET FOR

## COUNTY COMMISSIONER

(For the Long Term)

SUBJECT TO RATIFICATION AT THE PRIMARY ELECTION

## HARRY McNAMARA

ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY FOR THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR

## THE ASSEMBLY

AT THE COMING PRIMARY ELECTION

## ARTHUR S. PUTNEY

ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY FOR THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR THE OFFICE OF

## COUNTY COMMISSIONER

(Short Term)

AT THE COMING PRIMARY ELECTION

## HARRY R. GRIER

ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY FOR THE NON-PARTISAN NOMINATION FOR THE OFFICE OF

## JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

(Tonopah Township)

AT THE PRIMARY ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 3, 1918

## R. B. DAVIS

ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY ON THE REPUBLICAN TICKET FOR

## COUNTY COMMISSIONER

(Short Term)

SUBJECT TO THE RATIFICATION AT THE PRIMARIES, SEPTEMBER 3, 1918

## WILLIAM KEARNEY

OF WASHOE COUNTY

CANDIDATE FOR NOMINATION ON THE REPUBLICAN TICKET FOR

## GOVERNOR

SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF VOTERS AT THE PRIMARY ELECTION TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1918

## CHARLES ROBLEY EVANS

CANDIDATE FOR NOMINATION ON THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET FOR

## Representative in Congress

SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF VOTERS AT THE PRIMARY

ELECTION TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1918

## To the Voters of Nevada:

I take this means of announcing my candidacy for the office of

## United States Senator

from Nevada

subject to the action of the Democratic primary

Charles B. Henderson

## BEN D. LUCE

of Nye County

Candidate for nomination on the Democratic Ticket for

## GOVERNOR

Subject to the decision of voters at the Primary Election Tuesday, September 3, 1918

Martin Cafferata Steve Pavlovich

## MIZPAH

Headquarters for Southern Nevadans

Strictly Up to Date in Every Respect

WHEN IN RENO CALL

23 North Virginia St., Reno, Nevada